IRISH FACTIONS STILL AT ODDS.

All Rumors of a Compromise Are Untrue, and O'Brien Holds the Balance.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A Serious Fight in Weymouth, England, and a Row in Bordeaux.

KOCH'S LYMPH AND GOAT'S BLOOD.

Two Very Remarkable Cases of Treatment of Tuberculosis.

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.] O'BRIEN'S "WAITING GAME."

THE IRISH NATIONALISTS ARE STILL FAR AWAY FROM A COMPROMISE.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The HERALD'S European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891.—Texts of alleged compromises between the two wings of the nationalists are as numerous as they are unreliable. No compromise has been reached yet and the indications are there will not be until the present session of Parliament is much older. A few weeks ago the patriots were in the position of the democrats at the beginning THREE DENIALS BY PROMINENT PERSONS OF of the Tilden and Hayes struggle. They are gradually assuming the position of the democrats after they had been outwitted.

O'Brien's waiting game is sapping their energies and destroying their influence. Parnell is meanwhile tightening his grip. He shows much vitality for a man who-as Healy puts it-"was hung at Kilkenny and cut down at

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891 .- Mr. Justin M'Carthy, in an interview to-day, denied the truth of Mr. Par-nell's assertion that he (Parnell) had forced Mr. M'Carthy "to open his war chest" and devote £8,000 to the relief of evicted tenants. Mr. M'Carthy said he had felt no hesitation about assisting evicted tenants, and that he had in no wise been influenced in his action by Mr. Parnell.

"MR. PARNELL HAS A POLICY." DUBLIN, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The Freeman's Journal today, in an editorial referring to Mr. Parnell's speech at Waterford yesterday, says:-"Unless the people from Athlone to Dublin, Limerick, Trales and Waterford go back on themselves and swallow their own words, the whole country stands solid for Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell has a policy-the secoders have none. Like the dissentient liberals they have become the tail of an English party."

The Healyites declare Mr. Parnell's absolute retirement a condition precedent to the settlement of the question of the Irish Parliamentary leader-They deny that any terms were ever discussed in consequence of the Boulogne conference. The National League fund in Paris will be devoted to tenanta' relief. The Zetland-Balfour fund has

BRITISH POLITICS.

ELECTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. [BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891 .- In the House of Commons to-day Home Secretary Matthews stated, in reply to a question on the subject, that the coroner who had charge of the inquest into the death of the Duke of Bedford had sent to the Home Office copies of the depositions taken at the inquest, and, after examining them carefully, Mr. Matthews was of the opinion that there was no necessity for an-

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, stated that the convention with Portugal, signed in August last, not having been ratified. England remained under no engagement in regard to limiting boundaries in Africa, excepting so far as contained in the modus vivendi expiring

The government, Sir James Fergusson added, had been informed that Portugal intended to grant a charter to the Mozambique company. England, however, could not recognize an application for a charter beyond the limits determined upon by the convention. It was not probable that Her Majesty's government, in view of recent events, would sign a future convention as favorable to the Portuguese claims south of the Zambesi as that which Portugal failed to ratify. (Hear, hear!) The Right Hon, Dodgson H. Madden, member for

Dublin University and Attorney General for Ireand, replied to Mr. T. W. Russell, member for South Tyrone, in answer to the latter's question concerning priests acting as agents at the polling booths, especially referring to the recent election in North Kilkenny. The Attorney General for Ireland said that without pronouncing an opinion upon the facts or upon the expediency of altering the law, he was indisposed to add so controversial a measure to the government programme as the introduction of a bill on the subject would entail. Replying to a question, Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said that it was not delating to the Behring Sea matter in their present incomplete form. The latest report on the condition of the seal fishery, he added, stated the weather was unfavorable for fishing, but that the seals wore as plentiful as ever.

With reference to the arrest in Mexico of the captain of the English vessel Seaforth the Under Foreign Secretary said that the British Consul had been instructed to watch the case on behalf of the captain and owners, adding that the usual legal remedies in the Mexican courts must be exhausted before the British Foreign Office could interfere.

RIOTOUS ENGLISH SOLDIERS.

SEBIOUS DISTURBANCE IN WEYMOUTH BETWEEN

ARTILLERYMEN AND CITIZENS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The port of Weymouth was the scene of a disgraceful outbreak last night to the artillery quartered there. During the course of the evening, it appears, a number of artillerymen became isvolved in a fight with civilians. The disturbance attracted a crowd of citizens and also the fight between the civilians and the artillery men became general and the soldiers, to the num ber of about seventy or sighty, drew their sword bayonets and charged through the crowd and down the street, slashing or prodding anybody in their way. The civilians, panic stricken, fled in all directions, leaving a number of their wounded

When the news of the disturbance reached the officers in charge of the artillerymen they ordered the buggers to call the men back to their barracks.

Maddin, Jan. 26, 1891.—Spain has accepted the proposal of the United States government for the mand they refused to obey, and for hours spread negotiation at Washington of a reciprocity treaty appointed at the failure of the case to come up.

terror through the portions of Weymonth frequented by the military. Eventually the soldiers sobered down and straggled back to their quarters, where they were promptly arrested. All the rioters are to be tried by court martial and may also have to answer to the civil authorities.

RACE ROW IN BORDEAUX.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BORDEAUX, Jan. 26, 1891 .- A serious scrimmage took place here to-day in the neighborhood of the docks. A number of French sailors and several German tars began exchanging injurious epithets and finally came to blows. Eventually knives were drawn and two Germans were so seriously injured that they were taken to the hospital. Several Germans and Frenchmen were slightly wounded. One Frenchman was arrested. It is expected that one of the Germans will die from the effects of the wounds received during the fight.

A NEW LYMPH CASE.

"AND THE LAST STATE OF THAT MAN WAS WORSE THAN THE FIRST,"

[EY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] VIENNA, Jan. 26, 1891.—Professor Schnitzler to-day exhibited a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the larynx who had been treated with Dr. Koch's lymph with singular result. The patient's condition had improved under the treatment, but swellings had developed on his nose, which reached an unprecedented size.

THE GOAT'S BLOOD CURE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] Pasis, Jan. 26, 1891 .- Drs. Bertin and Picq. of the Nantes faculty, have created considerable stir in medical circles here. The two doctors, after much professional discussion in and out of the medical journals, exhibited to-day to their colleagues in this city another new treatment for tuberculosis. Drs. Bertin and Picq explained that they injected fifteen grams of goat's blood into the muscular tissues of the thighs of two patients and asserted that cures can be brought about by renewing such injections every ten days.

FAKED CABLE DESPATCHES.

IMAGINARY STATEMENTS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD, LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891 .- Mr. Henry Matthews, the Home Secretary, was asked to-day if there was any foundation for the sensational report sent to the United States by a cable agency stating that there was a dynamite scare among the authorities here owing to information received from their agents in America. The cable report also stated that detectives swarmed in Queenstown, Liverpool, Southampton and other ports; that the police guards had been increased around the public buildings, and that the authorities were considering the advisability of a closer examination of the baggage of passengers arriving in England from the Continent and from the United States.

Mr. Matthews authorizes a denial that the gov ernment has heard anything about the matters referred to, or that any extra precautions had been taken or were being considered in connection with a dynamite or any other scare.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN THE VICTIM. Mr. William O'Brien telegraphs from Paris that the account sent out by a cable agency of what took place at the recent conference at Boulogue is an entire fabrication.

DOGUS M'CARTHY INTERVIEW. The alleged interview with Mr. Justin McCarthy, sent out by a cable agency as coming by telegraph from Paris and purporting to give the result of the last Boulogne conference, is pronounced to be pure conjecture. No settlement in the Irish Parliamentary party has been arrived at.

THE NEW GAMALIEL.

HOW MR. M'KINLEY LEARNED HIS TARIFF LES-SON AT THE FEET OF BISMARCK. BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The correspondent in Washington of a German newspaper has sent an interview with Mr. McKinley to his paper in this ity. During the course of this interview Mr. THE DUKE OF REDFORD AND THE RILKENNY McKinley is quoted as saying that Prince Bistwenty years brought Germany up to her present state of prosperity, "induced him to take up the tariff question in the United States." Mr. McKinley is said to have added that he intended to visit Prince Blamarck in order to express personally his admiration for that statesman and for his policy.

EMIN PACHA HEARD FROM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The North German Gazette publishes a letter from Emin Pacha, dated Bassisi, October 19, in which he recommends that a station be formed at Kavirondo and that all ivory from Unyoro be sent to Kavirondo instead of to Zanzibar. Emin implores that a boat be sent to him for trading purposes on the Victoria Nyanza before the arrival of a British steamer.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

PROPOSAL IN THE REICHSTAG TO OPEN NEGO-TIATIONS FOR REMONETIZATION.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERADD. BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1801. - In the debate in the Reichstag to-day upon the budget estimates Herr Kardorff proposed that the German government open negotiations with the American government with reference to the remonetization of silver. Bamberger in opposing the proposal expressed the conviction that the federal governments of Germany did not contemplate a change in the cur-

Herr von Maltzahn, Secretary of State for the Treasury, said that the Prussian government saw no necessity for altering the monetary standard. Dr. Koch, president of the Beichsbank, also held that there was no ground for interfering with the present standard.

D'OYLY CARTE'S OPERA HOUSE.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 26, 1891 .- At the invitation of Mr. D'Oyly Carte a brilliant company to-day inspected his new opera house, at which Sir Arthur Suilivan's grand opera, "Ivanhoe," is soon to have its first production. The consensus of opinion after the inspection was that the new place of amusespects yet built in London.

THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS.

RUMORS OF MEDIATION AND THAT BALMACEDA

WILL RESIGN.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. Paris, Jan. 26, 1891 .- News has been received here from Buenos Ayres that the British Minister to Chili, Mr. J. G. Kennedy, is acting as mediator gents. It is added that President Balmaceda offers

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. King, Jan. 26, 1891 .- A railway carriage took fire between Niezyn and Kruta to-day and was completely destroyed. One person was killed and four others were terribly burned.

RECIPROCITY WITH SPAIN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

relative to American trade with Cuba. In political sircles it is said that the only serious difficulty in CHANGE OF RULES appears to be the Americans' inflexibility on the tobacco question.

The Foreign Minister to-day informed the Cabinet Council that the American government has forwarded a note embodying bases for a treaty with Spain and the Spanish West Indies, including the exemption from duties of Spanish sugars, molasses, coffee and skins, provided Spain recipro cates by the exemption of imports from America.

A TERRIBLE AVALANCHE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] ROME, Jan. 26, 1891 .- An avalanche at Floresta to-day destroyed eleven houses and killed nine-

CABLE JOTTINGS.

The Elbe and the Weser are nearly free from ice-Navigation has been resumed on those two rivers. The Queen Regent of Spain, who suffered an attack of catarrhal fever last week, continues to

The explorer Catat, according to advices received in Paris, gives the most favorable reports as to the prospects of French enterprise in Madagascar.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted an appropriation of 500,000 francs to carry on archmological excavations at Delphi, in Greece. The Swiss Workmen's Congress has passed a resolution affirming the necessity of making ten hours' work the limit of a regular working day. The congress also resolved that Swiss workmen should observe May 11 as a "labor day" holiday. The police and scores of private detectives are

at work hunting for the rascals who attempted to blow up the gasworks in Glasgow about ten days ago. The detectives are stimulated in their efforts by a reward of \$5,000, which has been offered for the detection of the offenders.

The depot of the Caledonian Railroad at Calderbank. Scotland, has been destroyed by fire. The doubt that the conflagration was the work of au incendiary. Strikers are suspected of having instigated the crime and a number of arrests are contemplated.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

It is said that Nakaschidzei, the Caucasian prince who was recently arrested at Constantinople, is the leader of a band of counterfeiters who have been flooding Europe with forged coupons for the past two years. he is also charged with being the chief of the nihilists in Paris.

Treasures valued at 200,000 lire have been stolen from the sacristy of the cathedral at Placenza. A commission composed of the principal generals in Italy recommends that the term of military service be extended to forty-two years.

In consequence of the present severe weather the school authorities of Brunswick have ordered that a warm breaktast be supplied at the public expense to all pupils attending the public schools. It is said that all arrangements have been made for the Crown Prince of Germany's education. He will be kept at home until he is ten years old, and will then join the gymnasium at Bonn. A septuagenarian, who was once wealthy and who nined himself by gambling, has committed suicide

A London firm of engineers has received a con-cession for the building of an electric railway, five miles in length, between Naples and Capo di Monte. The work must be finished within nine months. A notable drive was that recently undertaken and successfully completed by Herr Ernest Seebohm, a well known German sportsman. With a carriage and pair of horses he drove the entire way from Hamburg to Nice. He intends to spend the winter at Nice and to drive home in the summer to Berlin.

The municipal authorities of Cahors having expressed a desire to have the remains of Gambetta conveyed to that town, it is thought likely that President Carnot will accede to the request.

MR. MIZNER'S DEFENCE.

HE CLAIMS THAT HE ACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERCEDENT IN THE BARBUNDIA AFFAIR. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 26, 1891.-Lansing B. Mizner, ex-Minister to Guatemala, has decided to make public his official defence in the Barrundia case. He justifies this on the ground that Mr. Blaine's letter dismissing him was given to the press three weeks before it reached him and two eaks before Congress met. His defence, in brief, is that the Barrundia affair was a mere incident in comparison with the settlement of the war between salvador and Guatemala, which he, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, brought about on the very day Barrundia was killed, and which required his whole attention.

Barrundia was killed, and which required his whole attention.

Aside from thus, however, he claims that his course was strictly in accordance with international law, as Barrundia was guilty of non-political as well as political crimes, and cites in justification of his position the action of Secretary Bayard in the Gomez case. He quotes President Harrison's message to the effect that diplomacy should be frank and free from intrigue, and says it would have been intrigue to have abetted the captain of the steamer Acapulco in evading the international law by preventing Barrundia's arrest. He points out that on July 4 last the authorities of Salvador were allowed to arrest Schor Delgade, Minister of Foreign Relations, on board the same vessel.

Mr. Mizner says his course was approved in writing by the entire Diplomatic Corps in Central America except the Mexican Minister, and concludes by submitting his case to his countrymen.

CANADIAN STATESMEN TO VISIT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LONGLEY AND MR. LAURIER COMING TO THE UNITED STATES. HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 26, 1891 .- Attorney General

Longley left this afternoon for Montreal, where he will attend the banquet to Premier Mercier, given by the Club National on Wednesday. In company with the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Canadian liberal party, he will go to New York to take part in the bauquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. It is the intention of Mesers. Laurier and Longley

at is the intention of asserts. Laurier and Longley to spend a few days in Washington. Mr. Longley has been invited to attend the banquet of the Com-mercial Club of Louisville, Ky., February 3, and speak upon the question of trade relations between Canada and the United States.

MISSOURI'S BIG METEOR.

AN IMMENSE MASS OF IRON SURPRISES THE PEOPLE ABOUT MIRABILE.

MIRABILE, Jan. 26, 1891.—The people of this place were awakened early last Wednesday morning by a noise which resembled the continuous roll of artillery of the heaviest calibre, followed by a most horrible crashing, grinding noise. There was a slight shock as if from an earthquake, but nothing in proportion to the noise. At the same time those people in Western Mis-

At the same time those people in Western Missouri and Eastern Kansas who were up at the time saw a most brilliant meteor flying in a northeasterly direction, leaving a long train of sparks in its dight, theports of the meteor come from points over two hundred miles from this place.

For nearly a week the poople have wonderd what it was that caused the commotion, and Monday last the mystery was explained by Mr. W. Apperson, a farmer living seven miles north of Mirabile, who brough to town several pieces of meteoric from which he said he had chipped off of an immense body which had fallen on his farm. For years Mr. Apperson had beenftrying to get rid of an immense bowlder which stood in the middle of his pasture, but which was so large that he did not undertake the use of explosives. Wednesday morning he was awakened by a most terrible explosion, which shook his house to fits foundation and broke several panes of window glass. The clock was stopped by the shock, and the hands pointed to twelve minutes past four.

As soon as it came daylight he went to his door, and was surprised to find that the bowlder which had so long troubled him had disappeared, and in its place there now lay scattered over his farm a mass of small atones. At the spot where the bowlder which had been broken into two pieces. It was about 6 by 10 feet in diameter, and had evidently struck the rock sideways. souri and Eastern Kansas who were up at the time

ARMING THE BEAR.

San Francisco, Jan. 26, 1891.—The revenue cutter Bear is being fitted out for sea here. The significant change is a strengthening of spar decks, cut-ting of port holes and putting down gun carriages for two long four inch rifles.

THE SUPREME COURT APPEAL.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1891.—The Behring Sea case will not come up in the Supreme Court to-day, for the reason that a case under argument Friday is not yet disposed of, and the rest of the day will be

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Effort to Obviate Complications Similar to the Jugiro Case Without Legislative Action.

ENGLISH BREWERY SYNDICATES.

More Testimony in Regard to the Silver Poel, but No New Facts Learned.

SENATOR CAMERON'S PURCHASE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Herald Bubrau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 26, 1891.

The United States Supreme Court to-day aunounced some important changes in its rules designed to meet cases brought before the Court principally for the purpose of delay. The changes are framed specially to meet habeas corpus cases, and are the result of the proceedings taken in the Jugiro electrocution case in New York. It is hoped that these modifications of the rules will obviate the necessity for Congressional legislation.

The most important change made is the addition of a requirement that all appeals, writs of error and citations, unless specially ordered otherwise, must be made returnable to the Supreme Court within not exceeding thirty days, whether the court is in session or is in vacation. Unless the record and case is docketed within this prescribed time, the case must be dismissed by the Court if it be in session and by the Clerk during vacation time. The effect of these madifications will be to bring every case before the Court within thirty days from the decision of the lower court, except where for good reasons an exception is made. I is also not improbable that these changes will shorten the docket of that court and be of material assistance in enabling the body to keep up with current business.

EFFECT OF THE PURCHASE OF AMERICAN BREW-

RRIES BY ENGLISH SYNDICATES. The Congressional Joint Committee on Emigration to-day gave a hearing to Frank Jones, of Portsmouth, N. H., inquiring into a sale recently made by him of his brewery establishment to English capitalists, and incidentally investigating the effect on immigration which is likely to follow the purchase of American industries by foreign captalists. Mr. Jones stated that he had sold his breweries in Portsmouth and Boston for \$6,300,000,

breweries in Portsmouth and Boston for \$6,300,000, which amount included between two and three millions of foreign capital. The terms of the agreement, he said, were specified payments of cash and securities, with the understanding that he should conduct the business of the company for three years.

Of the \$6,300,000 paid for the broweries Mr. Jones received in cash about six per cent of the amount and the halance in bonds and stock. All of the bonds were put on the English market and were purchased in small amounts.

In answer to a question Mr. Jones said he retained shout \$500,000 of the stock, and that a majority of the stock remained in the United States. He would sell under no other circumstances. He had practical control of the business in America, and there had been no attempt to introduce English labor, customs or changes in the conduct of the company. He had no knowledge of the sale of any other American breweries to English capitalists.

SENATOR CAMEBON BOUGHT SILVER, EUT ENOWS

SENATOR CAMEBON BOUGHT SILVER, BUT KNOWS OF NO CONG ESSIONAL POOL.

In the sliver pool investigation to-day Senator Cameron testified that he bought Silver on margin in the early part of June before the silver bill had been passed by the Senate, and disposed of it before the bill became a law. He bought silver just as he would buy any other commodity. had purchased it without much thought. He had bought through Mr. Littler, early in June, about bought through Mr. Littler, early in June, about one hundred thousand ounces, on a margin of \$8,000, before the bill passed the Scnate, and gave an order to him to sell in ten days or two weeks. He kept no memoranda of the transaction. So far as he recollected the silver was disposed of in June, his profits were about \$1,100.

He had no knowledge of any other Senator or Representative or government official having any interest in the purchase of silver. Never knew

terest in the purchase of silver. Never knew Cwenby and knew nothing about the existence of the silver pool.

Begresentative Flower took the stand and said he never bought a dollar's worth of silver in his life or any settificate representing silver, and he had no knowledge of the existence of a silver pool.

Road, American Horse, He Dog, Standing Soldier, Board Residence, Park House Hotel, 124

Board Residence, Cartain Soldier, Board Residence, Park House Hotel, 124

Board Residence, Cartain Soldier, Board Residence, Park House Hotel, 124 PAPERS IN FAVOR OF NEW YORK CITY'S RE-

COUNT REFERRED TO A SUB-COMMITTEE. The House Census Committee to-day referred the papers and arguments in the claim of New York city for a recount of the census to a sub-commit-tee, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, of New York; Frank, of Missouri, and Washington, of Tennessee.

CRUISERS' BATTERIES INCREASED. FIVE-INCH GUNS TO REPLACE THE FOUR-INCH ABOARD VESSELS NOW PUILDING.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1891.

One of the most important subjects now before the Board of Bureau Chiefs is a proposition to increase the batteries of cruisers 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 by substituting 5-inch rapid fire guns for those of 4favor of the change it will in all probability be made.

The Secretary of the Navy has detailed Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn as a member of this Board during the absence of Chief Constructor Wilson, who is confined to his home by serious illness. This detail was made necessary by the many important questions coming up in connection with the new vessels, and in which the Construction Bureau is more deeply concerned than any of the

bureau is more deeply concerned than any of the other bureaus. Mr. Hichborn's familiarity with the affairs of the bureau makes him a most valuable acquisition to the Board.

MARINE OFFICERS AT ODDS.

There is a lively little contest going on between the senior and junitor officers of the Marine Corps over the question of applying the recent promotion laws of the army to this branch of the service. As it stands now the marine officer gets his promotion whenever a vacancy occurs without any condition being imposed as to his physical or professional quadrications. The young officers have sought to have the recent army law requiring examinations before promotion applied to the Marine Corps, and have decided to appeal to Congress.

They have, however, struck a stumbing block that is causing them some embarrassmont. The papers containing their petition wore all properly made out, sigued by a number of the younger omers and forwarded to Colonel Hebb, acting commandant of the Marine Corps, for his approval, but that official, who is apposed to the learnation asked for by the juniors, refuses to forward it.

The petitioners are thus left in a pretty bad plight. They cannot go over the head of their superior officer without violating the regulations, and if they get the Secretary of the Navy to call for the papers, as they now are enseavoing to do, they maturally expect the displeasure of their commanding officer.

The House Committee on Naval Aflairs, through Representative Wallace, of New York, has submitted to the House a strong report in favor of the pending bill, which proposes to reorganize and strengthen the Marine Band.

THE ATLANTA'S ORDERS CHANGED. DELAY CAUSED BY FAULTY WORK ON THE PART OF THE CONTRACTORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NonFolk, Va., Jan. 26, 1891.—The squadron of evolution sailed from Hampton Roads Saturday without the Atlanta, which remains still at the Navy Yard here to finally complete repairs. change in the Atlanta's orders came last Thursday and occasioned much surprise, as the ship had been coaled, provisioned and reported ready for sea on Monday, and everybody on board expected fully to go to sea with the rest of the squadron.
The occasion for the detention of the ship is the failure to complete the re-covering of the boilers.
Though the sheet iron covering over the non-conducting material on the boilers is not an absolute necessity, it has been determined to put it on now, while the ship is actually at the yard, rather than send her to sea with a job in prospect that would oblige her to return at an early date. It appears

that the contractor who undertook the re-covering of the boilers sub-let the putting on of the sheet iron over all, and that the sub-contractor failed to carry out his share of the work. Hather than delay the ship's departure, it was at first decided to omit this part of the repairs, which will now, however he done ver, be done.
It is estimated that the work will take about

It is estimated that the work will take about thirty days, involving, as it does, the breaking of many joints on the tops of the boilers, where the working space is very contracted, and the taking down and replacing of parts of the forced draught bulkheads. At the end of that time the Atlanta will sail for the Gulf and join Admiral Walker's command in time for the fleet mancauvres and landing drills that are to take place in the vicinity of Tampa Bay somewhat later in the season.

THE WHITE SQUADRON SIGHTED.

The steamer Cherokee, from Jacksonville, which arrived here yesterday, reported that on January 24, six miles to the north and east of Body Island Light, she passed three United States men-of-war bound south.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1891 .- The Army Appropriation bill, which was reported to the Senate to-day from the Appropriations Committee, carries with it a total appropriation of \$24,727,208, being a reduction of \$52,500 from the amount of the House bill. The committee struck out the provision that bill. The committee struck out the provision that land grant railroads shall not charge the government for transportation more than fifty per cent of the rates paid by private parties to the companies for like services, also the special appropriation of \$50,000 to begin the repair and reconstruction of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

It is understood that a vigorous fight will be made to defeat the House amendment to the bill providing that no retired officers of the army shall hold civil offices under the government. There are at present twelve retired army officers that would be affected by the proposed legislation.

INQUIRY INTO BIG FOOT'S ESCAPE,

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. FORT MEADE, S. D., Jan. 22, 1891 .- Colonel Kent, inspecting officer for the Department of Dakota, is here investigating the escape of Big Foot's band of Indians from Colonel Sumner on the night of the 23d of December last. He is from Pine Ridge, where he has been investigating the fight of Colonel Forsythe on Wounded Knee.

Lieutenant George S. Young, Seventh infantry, is just in from the crmp of troops on the Cheyenne is just in from the crup of troops on the Chevenne-Colonel Merriam is en route with his four companies of the Seventh Infantry to Rapid City, where he expects to take the cars for Fort Logan, Col. Colonel Summer, with three troops of the Eighth cavalry and two companies of the Third infantry, returned to this post about one P. M. to-day. The most of this command has been in camp since the 6th of April last.

The paymaster, Major Comegys, is here waiting to pay the troops of Colonel Sumner's command. Colonel Elmer Otis, Eighth cavalry, starts to-morrow (the 20th for St. Paul, to appear before the Retiring Board.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS PEACEFUL, THEIR GHOST DANCES DO NOT MEAN THAT THEY WANT TO GO TO WAR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., Jan. 26, 1891.—Adju tant General Mullen and Captain Chantler visited the haunt of the ghost dancing Chippewas last night, remaining until after midnight. They learned afterward that the savages kept up the terpsichorean exercises until noon to-day, the number present being increased to about sixty people. There was nothing that betokened warfare excepting the painted faces of the bucks and an occasional butcher knife or revolver hanging at the belt of an Indian.

One wicked looking buck displayed a butcher knife about eight inches in length which he had under the rug upon which he sat and another which he carried sheathed at his side. When questioned as to the reason of their dancing, they said it was a sort of prayer for the Indians in Dakota, with whom they were in sympathy.

General Muller was satisfied after his return from the Indian camp that there was no cause for alarm if the farmers kept away from the regervation, but in order to allay the fears of those who anticipated trouble he arranged for a distribution of the 1,000 rifles and the 2,000 rounds of ammunition which has been shipped here. The arms and ammunition will be in the charge of President Eretschmar of the village school of Thisf River Falls. knife about eight inches in length which he had

rails.

It is expected that the fright of settlers will not last longer than the Indian dances, which, it is stated, will be continued only about a wesk or ten days. days.

GOING TO SEE THE GREAT FATHER,

A DELEGATION OF EX-HOSTILE INDIANS STARTS FOR WASHINGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 26, 1891,-The delegation of ex-hostile Indians selected by General Miles to go to Washington left this morning

A.—MALTHOPTONIQUE, THE MOST DELIGHTFUL
tonic drink ever evolved from English matted barbles
and Kantish hors. Over dynamics and is have barbles Two Strikes, Captain Sword, High Hawk and

Two Strikes, Captain Sword, High Hawk and Spotted Horse. These Indians are in charge of Special agent Lewis of the Indian Department, and are to consult with the authorities at Washington relative to the troubles here this winter. Among the delegation will be noticed the names of several leaders of the hostiles.

Another delegation accompanied General Miles this morning to Chicago, composed of thirty Indians, who are to be quartered at Fort Sheridan and are to be commanded by First Lieutenant C. W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry. The troops remaining here are five companies of the First Infantry under command of Colonel Shafter; four troops of the Ninth cavalry, commanded by Colonel G. H. Henry, and alt troops of the Sixth cavalry, commanded by General Carr's command will soon leave for Fort Niobrara, escorting the Brule Indians to Rosebud Agency en vaule.

Agoncy en voute.

Everything is quiet and agency matters are running methodically again. Captain Dougherty, First Intantry, is temporarily in charge during the illness of Captain Pierce.

LEATHERMAN SHOT TO KILL

OVER A QUARREL ABOUT MONEY HE KILLS ONE BROTHER-IN-LAW AND WOUNDS ANOTHER. [BY TE: EGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1891.—News of a double murder comes from Pointe Coupes parish, in which Davis left after the quarrel, but soon returned with his brother, Samuel Davis, and again resu med

with his brother, Samuel Davis, and again resumed the discussion.

Leatherman told him that he had sought to avoid the difficulty before, but would do so no more. Thereupon Davis replied, "We are ready," and the brothers drew their pistols. Leatherman caught J. B. Davis by the pistol arm and diverted his sim, at the same time drawing his own revolver, which he fixed twice, one bullet lodging in J. B. Davis' right breast and the other in the left side.

Meanwalle Samuel Davis had opened fire on Leatherman, whom he failed to hit, When J. B. Davis fell to the ground Leatherman turned his attention to the other brother, who, after receiving a shot in the arm, started to retreat. As he turned Leatherman's second bullet struck him in the back, inflicting a fatal wound. When the body of J. B. Davis was examined it was found that he had been histantly killed. The bullets from Leathernsu's pistol would have been fatal, but two more bullets were found lodged in the dead man's brain, which the Coroner's jury decided that been fred by samuel Davis, who had missed Leatherman and struck his brother. The jury decided that Leatherman acted in self-defence and he was released from custody.

THE SOCIETIES GET THE MONEY.

THE SOCIETIES GET THE MONEY.

EY TEL GRAPH TO THE HERALD. Bosron, Mass., Jan. 26, 1891.—By a decision of the full Bench of the Supreme Court sent down this forenoon the American Missionary Association of New York gets a good title to \$20,000 and the Amer ican Bible Society is held to be entitled to be paid ican Bible Society is held to be entitled to be paid about \$40,000, all out of the estate of the late Oliver C. Healy, of South Arlington, who died in July, 1876, leaving an estate valued at about \$80,000. The corporations named are of New York, and it was contended that they could not take under the will because of the existence of a statute of that State which forbids a married person bequeathing to any benevolent corporation more than one half his net estate. The Court holds that this statute was intended to apply only to testators residing in New York. New York.

LOPEZ'S NECK WAS BROKEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamships Germanic, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Spree, for Southampton and Bremen will sail from this port on Wednesday. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at four and half-past four o'clock A. M. The New York HERALD-edition for Europe-wil be ready at three o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Monday, January 26, Island A. Blumenthal, aged 30 years, at the residence of his son, August Blumenthal, No. 20 West 72d st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACOBS.—Suddenly, Mosss Jacobs, beloved hus band of Mina Jacobs.

Relatives and friends and members of Humbold-Lodge, No. 52, O. K. S. B., and Ziporah Frauen serein, are respectfully invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 410 fast 119th st., at nin. A. M. Wednesday, the 28th inst.

[For Other Deaths See First Page.]

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became a miss sin clung to Castor
When she had children she gave them Castor

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A .- Stafford's Olive Tar

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